

QUARANTINE NOW DEPENDS ON POI BILL

Port Will Stay Shut as
Long as Senate
Dallies.

HASTE NECESSARY

Board of Health Dares
Not Allow Shops
to Reopen.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Just what it costs a city to tolerate a group of men who refuse to abide by the dictates of sanitary decency, or to concede a point in favor of health authorities in the face of a serious epidemic is about to be felt by Honolulu. Notwithstanding that Washington has called Doctor Ramus, chief quarantine officer of the port, on his own request, authority to raise the federal quarantine on the thirtieth of March, it is now probable that he will continue it in force for probably a week longer, together with all the delays and trouble that action entails.

The reason will be found in a bill which, as the "Poi Bill," has been permitted to lose its first impetus in the legislature and settle down in the slow rut of all proposed legislative measures.

The situation arises through the inability of the board of health to keep the screws on the Chinese poi shops, with their attendant filth and lack of sanitation except in the face of an epidemic threatening the public health.

Now that the cholera epidemic is about to be declared officially a thing of the past and conditions have reached the stage where the two health departments can safely remove quarantine restrictions it is found that unless the federal quarantine is maintained for a certain time, the board of health lacks the legal authority and excuse to keep the Chinese poi shops closed.

When the "Poi Bill," now in the senate, is enacted into law, the board may regulate the poi shops and continue to extend a protective hand over the staple food of the Hawaiians. What the removal of the quarantine regulations will mean before the enactment of that bill and the consequent freedom granted to the shops to do as they please was fully discussed at a board meeting yesterday afternoon, where the most expert medical authority in the city upheld the board in its theory that the disease was transmitted to eight different foci at the same time through the medium of poi. Doctor Ramus, also at the meeting, fully concurred and agreed to maintain the federal quarantine until such time as the bill is passed and the board can control the shops.

What It Would Mean.

"The board would be in a despicable position," said President McSmith at the meeting, "if it permitted the poi shops to open once more and there would be a recurrence of the cholera once again in eight more different foci. We can not in justification to the public and to ourselves permit this action to be taken."

Attention was called again, as it has been called before, to the fact that after the supply of possibly contaminated poi was shut off there was not one new foci of disease with the exception of a sporadic case in Kalihi valley. This sudden halt in the midst of the disease after it had spread mysteriously and violently to all parts of the city in a few days, as suddenly as a thunderclap, is accepted by those not blinded by ignorance of modern medical practice or by prejudice or animosity towards the board of health as almost conclusive evidence of what would happen again if that embargo was removed permanently.

More Political Play?

There was a great deal of official indignation expressed at the meeting and elsewhere yesterday over the action of the senate in delaying the poi bill after the house, after a full discussion and public hearing, had placed upon it its emphatic stamp of approval.

Senator Chillingworth, chairman of the committee, has announced a public hearing on the bill for tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock after the bill had been in the committee's hands almost a week. Just what additional information is expected to be derived from this public hearing is doubtful after Doctor Hobdy and other authorities equally competent have told the legislature just what the city is up against in plain terms and with plain facts that a dozen public hearings for the purpose of giving the Chinese poi dealers a chance to complain could not override.

The clerk of the health committee of the senate, no less a personage than Willie Crawford, practically the agent for the Chinese in all gambling and other difficulties with the authorities, is being looked at sideways when poi bills and delay are mentioned in the same breath.

Facts and Figures.

The report of E. B. Blanchard, food commissioner, on the poi shops of Honolulu, a document covering fifty pages, was presented and read at the meeting yesterday, furnishing the board with a deadly weapon against all those susceptible to hard, cold logic who might care, for political or other reasons, to get in the way of the progress of the Poi Bill.

In the introduction of his report, Blanchard said: "The Chinese shops, almost without exception, were found in a most unsanitary condition. In a great majority of cases, the sleeping quarters are

in close proximity to the poi shops and in many cases poi is stored in the bed rooms. These bedrooms are kept in anything but sanitary condition. The crowded condition is probably the worst feature of the poi shops. It was found that in most cases the shops have been used as the living room for the owner's family where the cooking was done, where the meals were eaten, where they played their games and in some cases where the washing was done and where the poi makers slept.

"Another common objection to many of the shops and one which cannot be remedied without moving to some other locality is the fact that the shops are located in crowded low class tenements or such houses adjoining. Where the poi shop is not in the tenement it is usually connected with it out in the rear. In the rear are also usually water closets, baths and wash houses which are used by the tenants and which are in the nature of public places. These are in close proximity to many of the poi shops.

A Logical Conclusion.

"I consider that such an environment is most dangerous to the public health. Such shops ought not to be allowed to open under any circumstances. In a few cases locations have been condemned because of improper drainage and the impossibility of proper drainage.

"In this work I have been accompanied by a Chinese interpreter and have explained carefully the reasons for not allowing a shop to open and what changes would be necessary before a permit to continue the manufacture and sale of poi could be given.

"The act which is now before the legislature concerning the manufacture of poi has been translated and printed in Chinese and copies of this law have been left with the proprietors."

Forty-nine poi shops in all are reported on in the pages subsequent to this introduction, the greater part of which are condemned as unfit to be permitted to continue to do business. In each case the reasons why and wherefore are given, and it may be noted that not one of the shops mentioned as being located so as to make its opening safe can do so under the present conditions, all changes necessary being also noted.

A Sample.

Reporting on a poi shop on School street, Blanchard says:

"This shop was visited on March 15 and conditions found existing there which make it impossible to allow this shop to open and continue in the manufacture of poi. The reasons for this decision are as follows:

"(1) The building is very old and rotten.

"(2) The shop is so situated as to permit drainage from a laundry and a stable to contaminate.

"(3) The presence of a laundry and a stable in the immediate vicinity make it unwise, from a sanitary point of view, to permit this shop to continue poi business."

There are others a great deal worse, but the most optimistic person would hardly care to eat poi the water in which was subject to the contamination from the drainage from a stable. It may be noted that stables are not always as sanitary as stables can be kept.

"The Best Kind."

A report on one of the "better" poi shops and the changes necessary in them before poi that is fit for human consumption can be manufactured is as follows:

"Cheong Lin, 2240 N. King Street.

"The location of this shop is suitable for a poi shop, but considerable remodeling and rearranging will be necessary before permission can be given to open. The following changes will be necessary:

"(1) Provision must be made that the cesspool, which is now used by the poi shop and connected with two other houses, shall be used only for the purpose of the poi shop or else a new cesspool be constructed.

"(2) Cooking must be stopped in the poi shop, sleeping quarters in the immediate vicinity must be removed and the occupants must cease using the poi shop for any other purpose except for the manufacture of poi.

"(3) The floor of the shop must be completely cemented and the walls to a height of six feet must be constructed of concrete or cement.

"(4) Provision must be made for the proper sterilization of all utensils and containers used in connection with the manufacture and the sale of poi.

"(5) The building must be so screened as to exclude flies and other insects.

"(6) Employees must obtain from a reputable physician a certificate to the effect that they are free from all contagious diseases."

Practically all those shops to which permission might be extended to open, can do so only under these same conditions.

The "Honor List."

Those who are named in the report as conducting shops which might be opened are:

Chew Hung, Kamehameha IV. Road; Cheong Lin, 2240 N. King street; Sam Hop Lee, N. King street; Loo Hin, Mendonca Lane; Sam Man, 1852 Liliha street; Sam Hop Lung, 1728 Liliha street; Sun Quong Lee, 2533 Nuuanu avenue; Hang Lee Yit, 2529 Nuuanu avenue; Sun Sam Hop, Miller and Vineyard streets; Chan Yim, Mollili; Hop Wo, Mollili; Quong Hung Fung, Mollili; Quong Sing Lee, Kukui street near Nuuanu; Hung Fong, Fort and School streets; See Wo Chan, 1299 Liliha street (possibly); Sun Yau, 1977 Pauoa road; Lin Wo Long, 2116 Pauoa road; Yee Sing Lee, Pauoa road; Lip Chin, 1804 Lano street; Quong Yei, 1507 Beretania avenue; An Gii, Moanalua.

Only these twenty-two shops out of the forty-nine are considered safe to open. Every shop is enumerated, however.

A fight between two of the two hundred and fifty Filipinos and Porto Ricans in camp on quarantine island in order to obtain the right to travel steamer in steamships to the Coast caused knives to be drawn. The fight was finished without bloodshed.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

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PAPERS SERVED; TALK REVIVED

RUMORED NOW THAT THE ARMY
WANTS CAMPBELL PLACE AT
DIAMOND HEAD.

Uncle Sam is to acquire more property for fortifications on the slope of Diamond Head, this side of the light-house and probably the Campbell property, which has a long beach frontage.

This is the latest rumor which has been heard in service circles and also is current among property owners.

The Campbell estate at Diamond Head involves a large area of the most valuable land at the end of Kapiolani Park. There is a handsome home and several other buildings on the property, which formerly was occupied by the late Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell and now forms a part of the big estate.

The Diamond Head road passes along the mauka side of the property and beyond it is the property of Mrs. Beckley, Judge Dole, Henry Bertelmann and others. The property of the Campbell estate practically forms one of the forepaws of the Diamond Head "lion." In the uppermost part of the rim of the crater behind the lighthouse is located one of the most important features of the military establishment in the islands. This is the observatory station and telegraph system by which is directed the fire of any of the great guns forming the chain of fortifications from Diamond Head to Pearl Harbor.

Although Fort Ruger occupies the mauka slope of Diamond Head, the sea front is practically unprotected, and the observatory, from a military standpoint, is at the mercy of any hostile party which might have the good fortune to effect a landing along that part of the coast. The big guns of De Russy could not well be used on the slope of Diamond Head, as the shells might destroy the very telegraph system which they should protect.

Rumor has it that the new property on which Uncle Sam has his eye is needed for a big gun battery as well as a garrison site. With guns and reserves there the observatory would be safe from landing parties, should there remain a possibility of such with Forts Ruger, De Russy, Armstrong and Kamehameha on the lookout.

United States District Attorney Breckons stated last evening that he does not know of any plans for condemnation of lands at Diamond Head, although some papers were recently served on property owners there which are intended to bring about a correction in a road location at the Head. Service men in authority have given out no direct information that the acquisition of the property mentioned is contemplated.

It is understood that the plan for taking over the Seaside and Moana hotel sites for fortification purposes has been abandoned, but that if any property is to be acquired it will be closer to Diamond Head.

The searchlights in the Diamond Head galleries were tested out again on Monday night, the beams shooting far out to sea. They were trained in different directions. Persons living in the vicinity and shadow of Diamond Head watched the great beams as they shot lance-like into the darkness miles out to sea.

PROPER TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.

Take a double dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy after every operation of the bowels more than natural. After three doses have been taken or when the diarrhoea has been checked take a dose of castor oil, and after that operates take the remedy again as before. Go to bed and remain as quiet as possible until out of danger.

SILVER SERVICE MAY GO TO PRINCE KUHIO

An interesting historical incident was referred to in a concurrent resolution introduced in the house yesterday by Representative S. P. Correa, of Oahu, in which it is proposed to present to Prince Jonab Kuhio Kalamianale the magnificent silver service presented to King Kalakaua by the president of the French republic in 1876.

This service, in a handsome chest, lies in the archives of the Territory, having been claimed as territorial property and taken possession of at the time of the revolution as state property. It once belonged to Queen Kapiolani.

It is stated that there is some question as to this service being state property, as it was presented to King Kalakaua personally, and that as his nearest heir it is rightfully due to Prince Kuhio. The resolution was referred to the finance committee.

PORTO RICAN STABS POLICE OFFICER

(Special Wireless to The Advertiser.)

HILO, March 28.—Police Officer Coleman of Oahu was viciously assaulted by a Porto Rican, whom he was attempting to place under arrest this morning. The Porto Rican slashed at him with a knife, inflicting a serious wound in the officer's neck.

JOHNSON WILL GO

INTO TRAINING

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Jack Johnson, who was sentenced to twenty-five days in jail for spending his wife, was today denied an appeal and was taken to jail to begin his sentence.

FIRST SHOT IN HARBOR BATTLE

THETIS LAUNCH CAPTURES SAM-
PAN IN BRISK ENGAGE-
MENT.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

"War is hell!"

The first shot in the war between the United States and Japan was fired yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, the battle starting in the channel leading from the open sea into the harbor of Honolulu and directly opposite Fort Armstrong. It was a naval engagement and no losses on either side were recorded. A Japanese vessel was forced to pull down her colors and hoist a white flag and came alongside the American ship under her own power and surrender.

In spite of the excitement in the harbor and channel after the shot was fired at the Japanese vessel, few people in the city realized that hostilities had commenced. The engagement was begun with almost the same precautionary measures on the part of the American forces as was observed by the Japanese when they suddenly attacked Fort Arthur, which was almost unprepared for any hostile demonstration.

The first shot was fired from the foredeck of the Revenue Cutter Thetis' launch at a power sampan manned by Japanese which was escaping from the harbor to the open sea. Under the guns of Fort Armstrong the sampan sped, outdistancing the launch, and when it was seen that the sampan would not be overtaken the officer aboard the launch gave the order to fire. The shot swept past the bow and counter of the sampan, whose crew then realized that the cutter had the range and the next shot would probably hull her. She immediately heaved to, and eventually came over to the launch and surrendered. She was boarded by an officer but under the circumstances a prize crew was not put aboard, and she was placed under parole.

This was the battle of Honolulu bay and the result showed that the American men behind the guns were still the finest marksmen in the world and that they would continue to command the Hawaiian waters. The battle was not witnessed by many spectators, the witnesses being principally officers and crew of the revenue cutter Thetis who were on duty and watched the pursued and pursued with their glasses. When the puff of smoke was seen and a little later the report of the launch's gun heard, they felt that war was on.

Quarantine Measure.

For several weeks, or since the quarantine was established by the federal authorities, the officers and crew of the revenue cutter Thetis voluntarily offered their services in assisting the health officials and offered to inspect the Japanese fishing sampans. The sampan captains agreed that whenever a vessel was about to leave the harbor on a fishing expedition the captain would hoist a white flag and veer in toward the Thetis at anchor in the old naval row. The launch of the Thetis met the sampan, an officer inspected the boat, and then passed her on.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a sampan swept up the harbor from the old Haddock wharf, past the Thetis and toward the channel, going at full speed. She failed to stop opposite the Thetis, and at once the alert men on board decided instantly what to do. There were a few brief calls on the decks, a few men tumbled down the gangway into the launch at the foot, and the whistle was tooted several times to attract the attention of the sampan crew. The sampan went on, leaving an ever-widening wake. The launch left the side of the revenue cutter and full speed was turned on, but the launch is a slow little craft, and the sampan was gaining every half-minute. The launch kept on, rocking in the foamy wake of the Japanese vessel.

Another series of toots aroused the somnolent denizens of the waterfront and old-seafarers arose from chairs where they had been slumbering and waiting for something to turn up. Such a series of toots meant something unusual. They looked toward the channel and saw the deep-laden hulk of the American barkentine James Johnson in tow of the tug Intrepid, coming slowly up the channel on her way to an anchorage in naval row. She was then opposite the lighthouse corner. The sampan fled like a scared rabbit across the bows of the hoochoo barkentine. "Toot, toot, toot, toot!" went the shrill whistle of the launch. Then the barkentine came between pursued and pursuer. The sampan was gaining rapidly. The launch finally passed astern of the big vessel and the whistle's throat screeched again. The sampan sped on. Then came the climax.

The Cannon's Opening Roar.

A shot rang out on the still air. Only a puff of smoke could be seen over the launch. The sampan was then passing off the channel lines into shallow water fronting Fort Armstrong, whose two guns frowned upon the speeding craft, but there was no one in the battery to man them, an opportunity lost to the army to participate in the first battle.

Immediately the sampan lost way and she began to heave to, while a white flag shot up over the vessel. The launch swung up the channel and the gun was made ready to send another shot in case the necessity arose. The sampan swung around and came toward the launch and in a couple of minutes was in the middle of the channel. The launch rounded to and went alongside the sampan to receive the surrender of the craft.

But what took place there may not be told. The gun was conspicuous on the launch. The officer and crew of the sampan were notified that they had committed a very grave breach of the law of the sea and of the revenue regulations and that having failed to stop when the whistle called attention the shot was fired and would be repeated again and again if attention was not paid to requirements. The Japanese were full of apologies and eventually

were allowed to proceed to sea. The sampan's number was recorded and the sampan proceeded on her way, while the launch returned to the Thetis.

Something New in Hawaii.

Kanaka do not remember of a shot being fired across the bows of a vessel in or off the harbor of Honolulu. Long decades ago the guns of the old fort fired at a vessel, so they say, and less than a quarter of a century ago a United States warship of the old style banged her guns at a ship filled with swelling wheat in order to break the vessel before the decks were blown off by the cargo.

The Thetis has had an honorable and unusual career. Not content with being the ship commanded by Commodore and afterwards Admiral Schley, U. S. N., when he headed the relief expedition and rescued General Greely and the survivors of his Arctic expedition, the Thetis has now the honor to have been the vessel from which the first shot was ever fired in a half-ganger across the bows of a vessel of a great nation in the Hawaiian-Pacific Ocean.

JAPANESE PRESS PAYING NO HEED TO WAR SCARE

The Japanese press of Honolulu is paying absolutely no attention to the "war scare" and the press of Japan, so far as the latest files received, gives the matter only sarcastic comment.

"We think it is the same old thing," said Editor Sheba last night. "We see no reason either for war or for so much talk about it and we are not printing any of the stuff coming from the Coast at all. It would not be wise to print it, even if there would be any sense in translating and publishing such rubbish."

"The American and Japanese nations have just signed a treaty, and it would be foolish for us now to change our praise of America into anger. The Japanese see no reason for all this war talk, and so far as I can find out, the American papers which print it do not give any sensible reason why there should be war."

You will notice that there are no Japanese leaving Hawaii. Do you suppose that if we thought there was to be any war that we would not get away from here, or at least send our wives and children away?

"No, we just say that this is more Hobson and stop bothering about it."

FEDERAL OFFICIALS TAKE HAND IN GAME

A FEW UNDESIRABLES ABOUT TO
BE SHIPPED TO ALASKA ARE
TO BE KEPT HERE.

While a number of people are puzzling their heads behind closed doors, open doors and all other kinds of doors, one man in Honolulu has managed to discover a way in which to prevent the wholesale exodus of recently imported immigrants to the Yukon vales and Klondyke trails. The genius is Robert W. Breckons, known in private life as the United States District Attorney. In a small way his methods have been copied by H. Terence Lake of the city attorney's department, but there will be no prosecution for an infringement of copyrights.

The new antitoxin to the domestic emigration bacilli is a bench warrant of arrest, to be applied by a deputy marshal or the sheriff. Where tried it has not failed.

The origination of the treatment yesterday points to another serious phase of the matter, illustrative of how the emigration to the Coast may disrupt the peace of the community and lay extra work on police and charity. Word reached the district attorney yesterday morning that a number of the Porto Ricans who were leaving under the inducements of the Alaskan agents were leaving behind them women whom they had been supporting and who would, on their departure, be thrown on the community, to become charges in more ways than one.

A remedy was found, however, in the fact that the formality of a marriage license had been overlooked in many cases and eleven of the Porto Ricans were arrested by a marshal on warrants for violation of certain sections of the white slave act. All of the men were in quarantine awaiting shipment to the Coast and were at once taken into custody and their intended trip cut short before it commenced.

There is another colony of Porto Ricans at Aiea which the federal officials are investigating and another batch of warrants are expected today.

Lake is also responsible for a hole in the Alaskan agents' shipping list for he extracted one more Porto Rican from quarantine yesterday afternoon and charged him at the police station with obstructing justice. The man is a prominent witness in the Kanaka-lili murder case and the prosecution needs him in its business.

GERMAN NAVY IS MADE STRONGER

HAMBURG, March 29.—Germany's third mammoth turbine cruiser, the Goeben, was successfully launched yesterday.

QUICK RESULTS.

An ordinary attack of diarrhoea may be cured by a single dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Only in the most severe cases is a second or third dose required. Try Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii. It. For sale by all dealers. Hansen, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

DIAZ FORCED TO SEND FOR REYES

Semi-Exiled Rival to Be
Called Back to Save
the Situation.

MINISTER OF WAR

Reyes Now in Europe
After Attempt for
Nomination.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 29.—President Diaz has been forced to bend to the inevitable and it is reported now that he has decided to send for General Bernardo Reyes to return to his assistance. The exiled leader is to be offered the position of minister of war in the new cabinet, General Cosío, who has been already named, to make way for him.

General Reyes is now in Europe, having been practically forced to leave Mexico by Diaz because he desired to be a candidate some few years ago for the presidency.

It is expected that the return of Reyes will have a great effect on the revolutionary cause, many of those in the field against Diaz believing that they are fighting for the Reyes cause.

Cabinet Sworn In.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 29.—The new cabinet was sworn in today with the exception of Francisco Leon de la Barra, Mexican ambassador to the United States, who is to become minister of foreign affairs. He has not arrived from Washington.

Madero Organizing.

EL PASO, Texas, March 28.—Apparently sure that he can enforce the powers of a president of the Republic of Mexico, General Francisco Madero, the insurgent leader, today issued a manifesto forbidding guerrilla warfare, organizing seven war zones and declaring them under military law, and promising promotions and pensions for those who are faithful to the insurgent cause.

Peace in Ten Days.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 28.—General Madero's father, who is in this city, declares that peace is possible in ten days. It is planned, according to reports, that Ramon Corral, minister of the interior, is to arrive, and that President Diaz will soon resign.

Battle in Sonora.

CANANEA, Mexico, March 28.—It is reported here that the rebels lost seventy men killed and at least a hundred wounded in the battle of Ures, which was fought yesterday. The federal forces lost sixteen dead and twenty wounded.

Berthold Executed (?).

MEXICALI, Mexico, March 28.—A fugitive insurgent who has arrived here reports that General Berthold, the American insurgent who was in the battle of Alamo Pass and reported slightly wounded, has been captured, together with six other rebels, and all were executed at Ensenada. The report cannot be confirmed.

ROOSEVELT AGAIN AFTER MUCKRAKERS

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Theodore Roosevelt addressed an enthusiastic gathering of fifteen thousand people in the coliseum here yesterday. His subject was "The Recall of the Judiciary," which he handled vigorously. He expressed himself as unalterably opposed to any such a move against the independence of the bench.

Baked the Muckrakers.

BERKELEY, March 29.—Theodore Roosevelt's address last night in his series of Earl Lectures was entitled "Ananias and the Muckraking Magazine and Newspapers."

VARIOLOID IS APPEARING IN CRESCENT CITY

(Special Wireless to The Advertiser.)

HILO, March 28.—One more case of sickness suspiciously like smallpox developed today, the last patient being a Portuguese laborer at Waiakae Mill, living at Camp Five. The cases have all been placed in quarantine.

There is a difference of opinion as to the nature of the disease, some claiming it to be chickenpox, but the local health authorities have taken all precautions.

One case of varioloid was reported to the board of health on Saturday last from Hilo and orders were sent down at once to take all precautions. There were twenty-two contacts to the case and there were all placed in quarantine at once.

Monday morning two more cases appeared among the contacts, all of whom were Porto Ricans, but no alarm was felt owing to the mild form of the disease and the fact that it had not spread.

Vaccine was sent down to Hilo by the Mauna Kea yesterday. The board of health yesterday afternoon had not heard of the case reported in The Advertiser wireless.